### MALTHUS AND CAREY.

Republicanism is the true religion of politics its creed is Faith, Hope, and Charity, and its aim is Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, for all men; its message is "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people;" its mission "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." But not every ne has this faith and hope in him; and so the charity, which should never fail, yields to the doubt and despair of false facts and erroneous

An opinion prevails that population increase faster than subsistence, by the laws of nature, allowed their free play; and that poverty, with all its incapacities and its debasement, its misery and destruction, is inevitable. It is held by the authorities in vogue, and the notion is generally accepted from them, that improvements in cultivation, while they increase production, are necessarily followed by a still more rapid increase of population, neutralizing their effect by compelling a resort to less productive soils; and that the remedies provided by nature are war, pestilence, famine, and the waste of life which vice and misery everywhere occasions. It is supposed that the human race multiplies so rapidly, that if the natural term of life were generally reached, within a period quite near enough to affect our philanthropic fears, there would not be left even standing room on the face of the earth for its human inhabitants, and that therefore the mischief prevailing in the present system of things is but the inevitable catastrophe distributed, as we may say, in advance over the process, and taken by instalments to prevent the final failure and utter extinction of the whole race in one great and consummate ruin. In other words, that Providence checks the tendency to a final explosion of his scheme of human life by a constant waste of that power and product which its regular laws generate. The earth's oppressions, therefore, if they are the policy of its despots, are in this view defensible; for it is a conspiracy with Heaven to maintain in its safest movement the necessary order of human things. This supposed counter-working of the laws of human life, and the drift of the material things on which that life depends, is not only accepted as the speculative end and possibility of the earth's economy, but it is apprehended as actually and presently in force, and pressing upon the policy of civil government and social life. Even religion accommodates it with a place and allowance in its theory, saving the honor of the Creator, or endeavoring to do so, and compensating the victims of the system, by that "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" which shall restore the equities of the divine administration.

Actual observation and the records of experience seem also to prove the same doctrine Nations have arisen, flourished, and decayed. as by a regular necessity. The story of the race is punctuated as with tombstones, and kindreds and peoples rot away of their own ripeness, like summer fruits, to relieve the stem that bears them, and make room for the succeeding crop. The great "Northern hive" at the beginning of the Christian era must swarm, and, settling upon Southern Europe, destroyed its civilization, already sinking into dotage. The excessive life of the one playing executioner to the exhausted powers of the other, the tribes of North and South Asia have been wandering like herds of wolves in tion, as long as their history is known; and England and France, since the discovery of America and the conquest of India, Australia, and Africa, have pursued the policy of colonization in search of more abundant wealth, or relief of their redundant populations. And now, under the pressure of evils felt all over Europe, the people are crowding from the long-cultivated fields of the Old World to the wilderness of the New. The half of Ireland is in America already, and Germany comes by towns and provinces, and settles down among us in patches, which it covers like the pieces of a dissected map pasted upon an atlas.

All this is received as a result of first principles in the order of the earth's economy. Philosophers and statesmen talk of our abundance and fertility of land as the source of our prosperity, and the reason of our capacity for more human life and labor, and calculate with some complaisance that population will not reach the limit of productiveness here, until, say the year twenty-two hundred, or as long hence as the time since the discovery of the continent, when the era of universal starvation, unmitigated by colonization, may be expected to begin, without hope of remission or recovery for-

This gloomy notion is liable to the objection that it makes nature's laws and movements clash most horribly in their very highest sphere-up in the region of life where the ends of earth meet and ought to harmonize, if anywhere. Among the inferior animals the carniverous propensity checks the redundancy of life, without poisoning all its fountains of enjoyment. They escape disease, and meet a briefer and even easier death; while the balance between human life and food is kept by suicide and homicide, by misery and murder, if this dismal apprehension that we are stating be the truth. It is probably untrue; and there is a better moral in creation and the prospect of better things in the future of the world's

The systematic statement of this doctrine is that population tends to increase at the rate of doubling itself every twenty-five years : while food, under the best possible circumstances, and with the aid of all improvements in cultivation, cannot increase faster than double for the first quarter of a century, triple for the second, quadruple for the third, and so on-the former growing by multiplication, the latter by addition only, as the geometrical to the arithmetical ratio-in figures, human life as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, at the successive quarters of two centuries; but food only as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in the same time. In this calculation Mr. Malthus is supported, at least in the idea and principle of it, by a host of the bookmakers and theorists of the science of Political Economy. Ricardo, who is at the head of the school, puts it into the foundation of his system, and McCulloch states it in these words, with which they all sufficiently agree: "From the operation of fixed and permanent causes, the increasing sterility of the soil is sure, in the long run, to overmatch the improvements that arrangements, and be happy. Moreover, if the cur in machinery and agriculture—there are limits, and those not very remote, to the bounty of nature in agriculture—it is impossible to apply capital indefinitely, even to the best soils, without obtaining from them a constantly diminishing rate of profit." Manufactures, he says, expand without limitation to their pro-duct, thus corresponding to the rate of increase of population by the free play of the natural signed the end and prepared the scheme. laws; but he denies this of the more important and essential bounties of the earth.

Carlyle was right in calling political economy the dismal science.

It has been answered, that the fertility the vegetable and animal life which constitutes the food of man is capable of a multiplication at a per centage upon the principal, almost beyond calculation greater than the highest possible increase of the human kind. Corn, or, as we say, grain, produces "some thirty, some sixty, some an hundred fold," every year, will be wisdom to hasten them, by arranging

abundance; sheep and oxen increase in the geometrical ratio as well as mankind; they are more prolific, and begin earlier in life. Poultry, for instance, could multiply themselves a million of times in the period of twenty-five years, in which the human race doubles itself but once. So that the difference and discrepancy, instead of being against the interests of numan life, are entirely the other way-that is to say, subsistence is capable of a more rapid ncrease than are the human beings that de-

pend upon it. The supposed constant decrease of the proluctiveness of the land, which it is further supposed no improvement in science and cultivation can entirely obviate, rests upon still another assumption, to wit: that in the commencement of cultivation, when population is small and land abundant, the best soils, those capable of yielding a large return to labor alone are cultivated, and that in the progress of population land becomes less abundant, and there arises a necessity for cultivating those vielding a smaller return; and so on, in a continually declining series, until the use of the poorest and worst is at last compelled, by the ncreasing necessities of the growing population. There arises out of this assumption the further consequences, that labor and capital must receive continually less and less returns for their investment; that rent must rise and wages de cline, and all in the increase ratio of the grow ing human necessities, until all proportion ceases, and men must destroy each other, if the mature result were not prevented by those ills which anticipate and graduate the mischief by means of wars, famines, and pestilences, happening in good time to keep things tolerably even and evenly tolerable.

The heavy end of the whole argument rests, it will be perceived upon the notion that in the earliest stages of civilization, when the land is open to free choice, men cultivate the better and best soils only, and leave the poorer till necessity presses them into use. This, if fact is not quite answered by the argument of the anti-Malthusians-if false, the whole black cloud of threatened ruin is swept out of the perspective.

It is utterly false and foundationless; and for

the demonstration and the consequent relief we are indebted to our countryman, Henry C. Carey The chapter entitled Man and Land, in his PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE," first published in 1848, refutes the allegation, and overturns all the consequences dependent upon it, with a conclusiveness that has scarcely a parallel in controversial science. We cannot supply, by any sketch of ours, the variety and amplitude of the evidence and reasoning which enters into his masterly demonstration. We can but say, that in his researches for the facts which bear upon the point, he traverses the settle ment of Pennsylvania, beginning at Philadelphia, noting the history of every mile in the survey till the northern and western boundaries are reached; thence taking larger strides, he surveys the Northern and Western States in their turn, the Southern and Eastern, and those of New England; and finds, in every instance, that the early settlers avoid the richer, heavier timbered lands, and settle upon the thin, light timbered, and easily subdued soils of the hill sides and at the heads of streams, invariably leaving the moist soils, which demand drainage, and the heavy bottoms, with their heavy forest trees and rank luxuriance of and capital and superior machinery shall render the enterprise of their reduction and cultivation feasible. But the survey is extended in wonderful minuteness of detail over the continent of America; and thence, guided by such monuments and evidences as remain, throughout Europe, he gathers from every fresh field of the inquiry additional proofs of his proposi-

tion. This is not all: he proves it again by the reverse method. Looking abroad at the instances of declining and destroyed prosperity, of which there are but too many in Europe and India, it appears that wherever wealth and population have declined, men invariably abandon the richest soils already under cultivation and betake themselves to the hill sides and poorer lands, as more available and amenable to their diminished means of cultivation. The demonstration from the history of England is most striking, and, as a solution of the riddle which the old style doctrines of the science left to puzzle the observers of her progress, is well

worth the perusal of his work. In regard to all the wants of man, except that of food, the possibility and growth of the supply is admitted to keep, step for step, the rate of progress that population requires—rate of progress that population requires—as would Father Mathew have done, had he In regard to all the wants of man, except every added laborer, every increase of capital employed, increases the quantity and the cheapness of the commodity. Iron, clothing. water, coal, houses, ships, roads, are obtained for less labor and at less purchase cost, in the exact proportion that population and wealth ncreases. A bucket of water in Philadelphia, a yard of muslin, an axe, and the grinding of bushel of corn, cost not the quarter of the labor, or of the price in the circulating medium of the country, that they did fifty years ago, when men and means of production were four times less than now. In respect to all the products of mechanic art, this beautiful harmony of circumstances and conditions with the life and progress of the race is acknowledged. Only in the matter of the prime and supreme necessity for food it was denied, until Carey's book has silenced the controversy and vindicated the system to which we belong, in all the principles of its economy, from the suspicion of

conflict and confusion. This great question of population and its laws is not settled by the new light upon this point, but the unmanageable difficulty of the old controversy is wholly removed, and leaves the facts open to a hopeful explanation; and, while it removes a doubt, raises also a new presumption, that the harmonies of existence will be as manifest here as they are wherever the whole of any other subject is certainly seen or understood. We welcome Mr. Carey's plea for Providence for many reasons, but especially for the confidence which it adds to the prophecy of the good time coming. If provision is really made for an unlimited number of guests at nature's bountiful board; if the correspondence of resources to the demand which analogy intimates is here secured, then the world has nothing to do but adjust its policy to the divine system is one of good, better, best, in design and drift, men will work into conformity, through whatever pain and labor, and the world's fortunes will brighten more and more unto the perfect day; for ff there is a pre-es tablished harmony between man and nature his instincts will find the pathway of conformity, by impulse of the same intention which de-

In the mean time, a wholesome, hopeful theory of our being's end and aim in this life will justify and strengthen a philanthropic policy where it exists by instinct, and generate it in minds where even justice must wait upon expediency and probability. Under its influence, prudence will not stick fast in the bog of conservatism, but take the current of progress, and the march of improvement will be to the quickstep tune of an inspiring hope; for if things are to get better as they get along, it will be wisdom to hasten them, by arranging the western part of this State said to me, a day or two since, if Scott is nominated, he may be chosen; but there is no expectation that any other whig will be. I said, "Why? Gen. Scott's constitution is impaired." "Never mind," he replied, "we will hold him up. We will select a good Vice President."

I hope to hear that the Democrats are in the "doldrums," and that both the great political parties are broken to pieces. Is it not time for honest men to bear sway—for the Government to be administered on Washing. will justify and strengthen a philanthropic

and roots and fruits serving for food with equal | for the early extinction of the wars, the slaveries, the poverty, and suffering, that are destined to perish out of the world.

#### For the National Era. THE DANDELIONS

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER. My heart leaps like a child's, when first I see them on their lowly stem, As from still-wintery fields they burst. Bright as the blue skies over them. Sprinkling with gold the meadowy green, Where Spring's approach is earliest seen

They come in changeful April days, These children of the cloud and sun When light with shadow softly plays, As both along the ridges run. Wooing the bee from out his cell With tales of flowery slopes they tell

Bright horologe of seasons-they Proclaim the floral calends here Revealing when in woods away Spring flowers and singing birds appear Through open aisle and mazy bout To lure the feet of childhood out

I love them that so soon they spring

Where slopes the meadow to the brook I love them that to earth they bring So cheerful and so warm a look ; And that again they give to me Oh! days of love, and trust, and truth (The morning sky is strangely bright!)

Oh! loved companions of my youth: (How darkly closes in the night!) Again the fields spread free and far Beyond thom, still the woodlands are I'm with ye now, glad-hearted ones! Where'er beneath the April sky The flashing rill in music runs. Or flowery lawns in sunlight lio-

Where harvest apples ripe we see,

And where the summer berries be

I'm with ye where the cardinal-bird Pipes in the budding groves of Spring. And where the thrasher's song is heard Till all the summer forests ring : Where puts in autumn fall, and where The wild-grape hangs, I'm with ye there

Oh! days of love, and trust, and truth: (The flowers were bright upon the lawn Oh! loved companions of my youth: (How many like the flowers are gone !) Nor flower nor child goes down in vain Ye both shall rise and bloom again.

Hon. John M. CLAYTON delivered a speech favor of Gen. Scott at Delaware city on the 17th inst., in which he declared himself favorable to acquiescence in the Compromise measures, but that, in his judgment, there never had been any real danger of a dissolution of the Union, and therefore no occasion for the legislation professedly resorted to in order to protect and save it.

The Portland (Me.) Inquirer raises the flag of John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for Vice President. It also urges an early call and early meeting of the friends of the National Convention of the Free Democracv.

### LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 24, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: Our neighbors across the New Jersey ferry are all alive in toasting, escorting, and hurraing Kossuth; and he, after travelling so extensively, and making upwards of four hundred speeches, seems to be in his happiest yein. At Newark, proverbial for its dust and mud, he stitutions, its ruinous effects upon the social, was mounted on a charger, and anon admoral, and eternal welfare of communities to the mud, as well he might, after what he had seen and felt, and said that it was a pleasant sight to him, and full of agreeable associations; for, if the weather had been pleasant, it would naturally enough have been supposed that the masses were attracted by it in thronging the streets to see the stranger; but as i was, it was evident that they came, in spite of the mud, to welcome the exile, for the sake of his cause. Thus, you see, Kossuth knows how to make even mud the groundwork (I perpetrate no pun) of an agreeable paragraph.

Apropos: Newark is a beautiful city, full of

interesting reminiscences; but amidst what is beautiful, I trust the Governor will catch a glimpse of the plantation whips and Southron Bowie knives that are made so plentifully in that enterprising place, that has been called the workshop of the South. Ah! what will the Hungarian chief say of such "implements of war" in a free State of this Model Repub-

Apropos once more: Some of the papers rather maliciously assert that the delegation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery So ciety, in the letter that accompanied their address to Kossuth, advised him not to touch upon the subject of slavery while in this counsaid, I stand by the sentiments I have uttered in Europe on the subject of slavery, though I do not propose to discuss the subject here, having visited these shores on another errand. It would be well for those persons in England and this country who censure Kossuth for being silent on the subject of slavery, to remember that Anti-Slavery agents, when in England, on An-ti-Slavery visits, do not feel called upon to declaim against the oppression of the Irish, or the sufferings of the operatives at Manchester. The Whigs seem to be in the "doldrums," and the obsequious Brooks, who has long acted as adjutant to the Southern cohort, is hors du combat. Only think of it! the Union Safety Committee, Master Brooks, and the Compromise, spurned by Southern Whigs! Well may the Journal of Commerce exclaim—"the friends of the constitutional rights of the South in the Northern States [have] taken a great deal of pains to give themselves a great deal of trouble."
The more fools were they, and they have their labor for their pains. The Times of this city is fairly aroused by the arrogance of the Hotspurs of the South who bolted from the Whig caucus White which the this city is the contract of the south who bolted from the Whig caucus at Washington. It intimates to them, that if they attempt to make the approaching political contest a sectional one with regard to the

Compromise finality, the North may allow it to be so with regard to the whole subject of Slavery. Perhaps the editor has been spurred up by the castigation the *Tribune* recently gave its time-serving neighbor, for neglecting the great reforms of the day in pursuit of its conservative policy. The time will come when the North will take issue with the Slaveceracy of the South, and resolve that the General Gov-ernment shall be divorced from Slavery, and the slave States have the sole enjoyment of the "peculiar institution;" when the North shall cease to be the hunting-ground of slaveholders in quest of their prey; when the inter-State slave trade shall be forbidden; when the army,

navy, and Territories, shall be free from slave pollution. "A better time is coming." Let the South prepare for it. What will General Cass say to the cut of Mr. Stanly? He will not like to be called an The General has made sacrifices have some of the aspirants in the other party. But the People are hard-hearted, and many will be overlooked who have toiled and sweat for many long years, in gasping expectation of being a four years' tenant of the White House. Do you think that Mr. Fillmore will resume the practice of the law at Buffalo? Will Mr. Webster act as chamber counsel again at B. the practice of the law at Buffalo? Will Mr. Webster act as chamber counsel again at Boston? Will Mr. Buchanan continue to ogle the ladies in Lancaster county? Will General Cass resume his lucubrations for the North American Review? Who will be the next President? A distinguished Whig general in the western part of this State said to me, a day or two since. if Scott is nominated, he may

ton's principles-for patriots, not demagogues, to occupy seats of trust and honor ! Is it not time for good men at the North and South to unite in forming an Administration of upright and honest men, who will administer the Govthe Presidential chair one of their number

who owns slaves? Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" sells about as rapidly, I learn, in this country, as Dickens's "Bleak House" does in England. To-day two hundred copies are packing for Scotland. Orders are coming in from the South! It will be read the world over, and draw tears from the eves of many not wont to weep. "My tears are not near my eyes," said one, "but I find myself weeping before I am aware of it." Sympathy brought about eman-cipation in the British West Indies. When the missionary, Knibb, appeared on the platform in London and in the provincial towns, one exclaimed, "The clothes on me were sprinkled with the blood of my fellow-laborer in Jamaica!" the people shouted, "Down with the accursed system!" until Parliament engrossed on parchinent the voice of the people.

Mrs. Stowe's heart was deeply affected. I have reason to believe, when the Fugitive Act was passed. She wept and agonized before the God of the oppressed; she supplicated for wisdom and grace to enable her to do something for the bondman; and the Holy Spirit, I doubt not, put it into her head and heart to write this captivating tale. Does not its rapid circula-tion evince that there is, after all, a great amount of anti-slavery feeling in the community, and that this feeling is not confined to the North?

Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the papers say has gone to France, to procure new facts and em-bellishments for his Memoirs of Napoleon the First, which was first published in Harper's Magazine. I confess that I am pained that a clergyman, like Abbott, should devote his fine powers to the illustration and embellishment of the life of the "Great Butcher of Mankind." Dr. Channing, in his prime, made a far different achievement, in portraying the renowned captain in a true light, as the enemy not the friend of mankind; as an examcourted and imitated, by the youth of this country. How inferior in the particular men-tioned is the occupation of Mr. Abbott to that of Mrs. Stowe! How different the object and effect of their works! Mrs. Stowe did not wate "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for fame or money and yet both will result from her Christian enterprise. In addition, she may expect the Saviour's smile. May God bless her!

### For the National Fra

MANHATTAN.

A Convention of representatives from nearly all the religious denominations in the State, together with some from other States, was held at Augusta, January 20th and 21st, the proceedings of which have not been published so extensively as they deserve. Judge Farns-worth presided. The business committee con-sisted of Ebenezer Knowlton, S. Thurston, Mr. Higgins, Samuel Fessenden, and Lewis Tappan. The first forenoon was spent in exercise strictly devotional. The business committee reported in due time a set of resolutions for consideration of the Convention, as fol-

MATNE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION

Yours, truly,

Resolved, That the condition of our beloved country calls for the prayerful consider-ation of Christian Freemen.

"2. Resolved, That while obedience to civil government, as an ordinance of God, is the manifest duty of the citizen, this principle must never be pressed so far as to require disobedience to the law of God.

"3. Resolved, That, considering American Slavery to be a sin against God and a crime against man; recognising its unchristian nature, its political evils, its pernicious influence upon our religious and benevolent inwhere it exists, and of countries where it is is no power out of the church that could sustain Slavery an hour if it were not sustained in it;' a most fearful responsibility rests upor the ministry and church membership of this country, especially in the Free States, to do all in their power for the overthrow of the ac

cursed iniquity.

"4. Resolved, That the prevalence of caste in this land is inconsistent with the principles of our republican institutions, and of the ligion of Christ; that it is a handmaid of Slavery, and deserves the reprobation of every friend of humanity and Christianity; and that portion of our American fellow-citizens who are called Africans ought to be protected, en-couraged, and aided, in all their laudable endeavors to rise, in this their native land, according to their intellectual, industrious, and

moral worth.

"5. Resolved, That we deem the enactmen called the Fugitive Slave Act a palpable vio-lation of the Constitution of the United States, an audacious invasion of the divine law, cruel, vexatious, and inhuman instrument of oppression, and that it deserves the reproba

tion and demands the disobedience of every friend of God and man.

"6. Resolved, That, considering the number of slaves in this country, and their probable in-crease, we utterly despair of all efforts for their emancipation, except such as aim to de-liver them from bondage on the soil of their birth, treat them as children of the same common Father, and allow them equal political

and religious privileges with ourselves.

"7. Resolved, That those who hold their fellow men as property are less entitled to be regarded as Christians in good and regular standing, than distillers, venders, and users, of intoxicating drinks, and should be debarred church privileges, as well as those persons, until they cease to uphold the system of slave-holding by their example or advocacy.

"8. Resolved, That this Convention hereby expresses its sincere thanks, and we believe also the thanks of all Anti-Slavery Christians in Maine, to those Christian brethren in other countries who have given us their fraternal sym-pathy and valuable influence in our difficult struggle with Slavery; and we ask them to continue their kind and earnest co-operation and prayers until our enslaved countrymen are

"9. Resolved, That the officers of this meetng be directed to transmit the above resolu-

Messrs. S. Thurston, Ambrose, D. Thurston. and Tappan, brought before the Convention many facts in relation to the Slavery question. Gen. Fessenden, in a soul-stirring speech, alluded to the guilt of this nation, and the neces-Gen. Fessenden, in a soul-stirring speech, alluded to the guilt of this nation, and the necessity for Christians to be active in duty and fervent in prayer, lest the retributive justice of the Almighty overwhelm our land, as it has other lands guilty of oppression. He said, "it is an encouraging aspect that so many have come to this Convention. There is, however, an alarming apathy on the part of the church and the ministry in regard to this momentous subject. If I say that many clergymen have proved recreant to their trust, God forbid that I should do it with a spirit of vituperation. I greatly fear that the blood of souls will be found upon many skirts."

Mesers. Kelley, Bartlett, R. B. Thurston, Tappan, and Hathaway, spoke of the duty of obeying God rather than human enactments that are contrary to His law; of the duty of disobeying the Fugitive Slave Act; of the obligation to pray as we talk, and vote as we pray; of the impossibility of Christianity prevailing where oppression is practiced; of the certainty that Slavery will be overthrown, if ministers and churches do their duty.

Mr. Tappan presented a passage from the writings of Albert Barnes, on the obligation of the Christian Church to cease all connection with Slavery, and another from the pen of

of the Christian Church to cease all connection with Slavery, and another from the pen of John Angell James, on the necessity of bringing up the tone and vigor of practical godliness in the church, as, when the church is what it ought to be, the world would be converted. These eloquent passages made a deep impression upon the audience.

The third resolution was fully discussed by Messra R R Thurston Hathaway D. Thurston Hathaway D. Thurston

meetings, and devise other measures. After solemn prayer, the Convention ad-

The sessions were highly interesting, and the ernment on the principles of the Declaration result such as greatly to encourage those who of Independence? Will the North elevate to attended in the sure progress and ultimate success of the great cause of emancipation. God be for us, who can be against us?

> FREE SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION. A Letter from Samuel Lewis.

For the True Democrat and other Free Soil and Fre mocratic papers.

CINCINNATI, March 22, 1852. Messas, Editors: At a National Convention of Free-Soilers and Free Democrats held in Cleveland, Ohio, last fall, I was appointed Chairman of a National Committee to agree upon the time and place for holding a National Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

I have received numerous letters pressing me to issue the Call for that Convention at an early day; and on this subject I desire to to say a few words to the friends of freedom, by way of apology. It would have taken some time, under favorable circumstances, to correspond with members of the Committee in twenty States, and secure an agreement on the two points submitted to us. But I was prevented, by an unexpected absence from home during most of the winter, from duly performing my own part of that correspondence. At length, however, most of the States have now been heard from, and a very general interchange of opinion has been had by members of the Committee. The re-sult has been, a cordial and unanimous agreement, that such a Convention should be held. And it will be held.

The place for holding the Convention will b Pittsburg or Cleveland: the determination of the time for holding it only awaits receipt of sundry letters from distant parts of the Uni immediately on the reception of those letters, a formal Call for the Convention will be sent

Meanwhile, this note is written, to suggest ple to be avoided and detested, rather than to the friends of freedom everywhere, that they should proceed to hold their State and District Conventions, nominate Delegates, and take all the steps for securing a full representation in the National Convention, as if the Call were al-ready issued. I know I shall be excused for pressing these preparatory measures upon those who are in favor of that Convention, since all such must see how important it is that no time be lost. And I take leave to suggest to all editors concurring in this measure, that they keep the subject directly before their readers, every week, until the Committee's regular Call shall have been received by them, and given a conspicuous place in their columns. And let none of us ever forget that it is not particular men, but great principles, that will invoke the support of patriots.

The National Committee can, of course, de-

termine nothing more than the time and place for the Convention. All beyond that will very properly be left to the determination of the Delegates, when they shall have assembled. It is therefore important that every State, and every District in every State, shall be fully represented. And it is hoped that all who desir to promote the liberty, interest, and happines of the people with the true glory of the Union will be represented in that Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

A resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr Norris, was adopted, providing that this day and every subsequent fourth Friday be set for the consideration of such private bills to which there was no objection.

Numerous bills were then passed. SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

The Senate was not in session to-day MONDAY, APRIL 26.

The Apportionment bill was passed

The various private bills ordered to be crossed on Friday, were passed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up. nding amendment was one regulating the amber of newspapers, &c., in which the lic laws and advertisements shall be published, vas debated, and then withdrawn.

ine coming up,

Mr. Borland raised a point of order, that as the rules of the Senate required all amendments to appropriation bills to be in pursuance of estimates from the Departments, or required by existing laws, therefore this amendment was

not in order.

The Chair referred the decision of the point to the Senate, and after a debate, the question, is this amendment in order? was decided in he affirmative—yeas 29, nays 12—as follows YEAS-Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bell, Ber rien, Bradbury, Brooke, Clarke, Cooper, Davis Dawson, Douglas, Downs, Geyer, Gwin, Ham-

lin, James, Jones of Tennessee, Mangum, Mil-ler, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spru-ance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, and Wade— NAVS.-Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Brod-

head, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, and Walker-12. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of Executive business, and shortly after ad-

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, rose to make a personal explanation, which he said he was induced to do by remarks that had been made with reference to himself by a member of the Senate, whose age and position rendered it the only course left him to pursue. He said he had already denied the authorship of the letter that had appeared in the New York Express; and with reference to the editorial remarks which had been republished in the Globe, he denied all knowledge of them, till subsequent to their

republication.
The course which the Southern Whigs pur sued in the caucus, he said, showed that they were true upon the Compromise measure, and he therefore withdrew his statement as to their

wavering upon that question.

Mr. Stanly said he regretted the appearance of the article referred to, and deplored the existing state of things. The only part of the speech of the gentleman from New York, on a former day, which was offensive to Southern members, having been withdrawn, he had noth ing to say upon the subject.

Mr. Houston reported the post office navy transmission mails bills, which were read the

first time.

It was then determined that all debate the Homestead bill shall terminate on Thursday next, two hours after the House goes into The House went into Committee, and again

took up the Homestead bill. Mr. Yates, of Illinois, then took the floor amidst much noise and confusion. He express-ed himself in favor of the bill; the object of which, he said, was to give comfortable homes to persons in the Southern and Eastern States, who are now living in destitution and want, but who would find the means to go out to the

but who would find the means to go out to the new States, were this incentive offered. Mr. Smart, of Maine, after some prelimi-nary remarks, replied with reference to a statement that had been made in the other wing of the Capitol, as to the number of slaves who had escaped during the last year into the Northern States, which, he contended, the census returns did not bear out, and which, in re-

lation to numbers and value, were insignificant in amount. The House adjourned. SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

The House went into Committee on the state of the Union, and Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, who had the floor from yesterday, made a speech with a view of putting his constituents in possession of his sentiments.

He said he was inclined to give his support to the bill under consideration, as one of the most harmless developments of popular feeling. He then alluded to the state of national politics, and adverted to the proposition of intervention in the affairs of Europe, which he deemed would be perfectly nugatory, considering the strength and magnitude of the powers which are arrayed against the rights of the people.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota Territory, after briefly reviewing the provisions of the bill, went into a statement relative to the rights of the Territories with reference to the public lands, and referred to the selfish nature of the objections urged by members of some States against grants being made to others.

Mr. Ficklin, of lilinois, and all all before the House on a former day, grant-Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, after alluding to the ing pre-emption rights to settlers on the and Chicago line of railroads, which he hoped would ultimately pass, to protect them against speculators, went into an examination of the Homestead bill, of which he was in favor. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, having obtained

the floor, the Committee rose. The House having resumed, Mr. Cobb. of Alabama, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the buisness on the Speaker's table be taken up. This being objected to, a motion was carried that the House adjourn.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing a resolution discharging the Committee of the Whole House from the further consideration of the bill extending the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants and returning the surveys, in order that it might be put upon its

The motion having been agreed to, the bill

was finally passed.

The House then went into Committee, and

ook up again the Homestead bill. Bowie, of Maryland, who had the floor from Saturday, then addressed the Committee He referred to the progress of the United States, the debts of which had been discharged by means of the revenue derived from publi lands; and said he proposed to inquire into the expediency of wasting a portion of the public territory. He did not impugn the motives of the advocates of the bill, but he could not close his eyes to the destructive effects of a species of legislation which is calculated to sap the andations of the Government, and which would result in the most deplorable conse quences.

The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

The session in the House was chiefly occued in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in the consideration of the Home stead hill. Mr. Stephens of Georgia addressed the Committee on general politics, declaring adherence to the Compromise and Fugitive Law to be the only ground on which the South would unite with Northern Parties. Mr. Smith of Alabama spoke in favor of the bill.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward made a long speech in support of the amendment to the De ficiency bill, granting additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

### CONNECTICUT

The official aggregates for State officers in connecticut, are as follows

Governor Whig. Whig. Composition | Compositio Seymour's majority - - - -Lieutenant Governor.

- - - - 28,639 Pond - - - -Field, (F. S.) - 2,795 Scattering - Pond's majority - - - 95 Treasurer.

Clark - - - - 28,615 Stearns - - - 31,469 Baldwin (F. S.) 2,664 Scattering - -Stearns's majority - - - 34

Secretary. Trumbull - - - 28,586 Mather - - - - 31,598 Webb (F. S.) - 2,762 Scattering --Mather's majority ---- 184

28,478 Pinney - - - 31,562 Beecher (F. S.)- 2,752 Scattering -- 116 Panney's majority -- -- 116

Pinney's majority - - - - 116 We have here the length and breadth of the Free Soil candidates were openly pledged to the Maine Law, while their Opposition rivals were

THE SENATE yesterday took up, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, the bill supplementary to the act providing for taking the seventh and subsequent Censuses, and apportioning the number of members in the House of Representatives, &c. As amended, the bill allows California to retain her present representation until a new apportionment shall Representatives to two hundred and thirty-four. It also provides that in case where census returns are improperly taken or lost, a new enumeration of such district or subdivision may be ordered by the Secretary of the Interior. In the same body, a bill was reported by Mr. DougLAS. from the Committee on the Territories, which authorizes the extension of a line of Telegraph from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

National Intelligencer of April 23. THE TERRITORY OF UTAH .- It appears be the late advices that the property of the Terri tory, during the past year, was assessed at \$1,160,883, which shows a rapid increase. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to \$26,670,58. Gov. Young, in his message, states that he is endeavoring to put a stop to the practice of purchasing Indian children for slaves, by Mexican traders, a system introduc-ed from New Mexico. The new State House at Fillmore City is progressing finely, one wing being nearly finished.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN FRANCE.-Among the last decrees of Louis Napoleon, before sur-rendering the nominal Dictatorship, was the following:

"An edifice destined to receive the national

exhibitions, and which may serve for public ceremonies and for civil and military fetes, shall be constructed on the system of the Crystal Palace in London, and established in the Great Square in the Champs Elysees."

CHARLESTON, April 24, 1852. On the 19th, the Democratic Convention of Florida met and nominated Jas. E. Broome for Governor, A. T. Maxwell for Congress, and D. L. Yulee and Dr. S. W. Spencer were chosen delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention. The first resolution affirms the Virginia resolution of '98; the second endorses the Baltimore resolution of '40; the third deprecates the revi val of any past issues; the fourth appoints fourteen delegates to the Baltimore Convention. They are uninstructed. No preference express-ed, but Douglas appears to be their first choice. ed, but Douglas appears to be their first che Jefferson Davis for Vice President.

Married at Glasgow, Kentucky, on the 4th of April, by Elder W. A. Bush, Mr. J. L. Smith, of New York, to Miss E. A. Richard son, daughter of the late Mr. F. A. Richard-son, of the former place, and step-daughter of M. S. Reynolds.

# Either of the following named monthly Journals may bobtained of Fowleas & WELLS, New York and Boston:

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intels gence, amply illustrated with Engravings.

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forms : Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Lie. Profusely illustrated.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

### SOCIETY. The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Sis

very Society is appointed to be held on Tuesday, May 11, three o'clock, P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacie. An ab atract of the Annual Report will be presented, with appro-priate Resolutions; and Addresses are expected from sev eral distinguished gentlemen. Strongers are invited to call at the Rooms of the Society, 48 Bestman street. S. S. JOCELYN.

LEWIS TAPPAN

#### CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS' INFORMATION OFFICE. 203 Broadway, New York.

InfoRMATION where, when, and how, to secure genuine through tickets; the different rates of fare in all the regular conveyances; the times of salling; baggage allowed, &c., &c., communicated by letter for a fee of \$1. Passage now in clipper ships can be secured—in cabin, for \$150 to \$200; in steerage, at \$100 to \$125. Ad tress April 29

## DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

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MRS. NEWELL AND SISTER have superior accom-modations for pupils at their large and commodious house, No. 4 Union Piece. They have in established school, and promise their patrons that their pupils shall be tho-roughly taught the various branches of a practical and po-

roughly tanger the various branches of a practical and po-lite education. References.—Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D. D. L. L. D., Rev. J. Packer, D. D., Philadelphia; Hon. W. C. Preaton, Colum-bia South Carolina; Rev. J. M. Wainweight, W. E. Cur-tis Eq., New York; Rev. A. Lord, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 19

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No.
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Fare, \$11.
This is the shortest and best route netween the Great West and the Atlantic sities, and the accommodations are all respects of the highest character. FHOMAS MOOKE, Nov. 13 Agent Penn. Railroad Company.

# HENRY H. PAXTON,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadie, Harrison county Ohio Isn. 9. NEWSPAPER AGENCIES

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References — Hon. S. P. Chase Ohlo; Hon. D. Wilmot,
Penusylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin, Hon. Ellis Lewie,
Lancaster, Penusylvania, Gen. Edward Armor, Carliste,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Baitey, Editor National Ers; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE EXPABLISHMENT,

IN Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of the Onto river, apposite the mouth of the Big Heaver Creek—twenty-eight tailes from Pittsburg, eighty from Cirveland.

For places afford carer opportunities for delightful rambles than Philipsburg. From the summits of the lofty, shady hills immediately in its rear an extended prospect may be had. Nine different towns (among which is teh County Town of Beaver) may be seen from theore. The buildings are conveniently arranged for Hydropathic purposes; the ladies' and gentlemen's hathing, sitting, and sleeping apartments being entirely separated.

For the pleasure and amusement of patients, a Pin Alley, Arched Saloon, &c., have been fixed up.

Soft spring water, of the utmost purity, is used in the establishment. The proprietor has had twenty years' practical experience as a regular Physician, twelve of which he has practiced under the "ydropathic system. Terms—only five doilars per week, payable weekly. All ensons are adapted to Hydropathicoures.

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Pr. EDWARD ACKER, Proprietor,
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April 1.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE-

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATILE-BOROUGH, VERMONT.

THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSELHORT, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sickness, and is able again to attend to his professional duties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will size find pleasant and constratable arcommodations, both for them selves and friends, but will please to remember that the establishment is intended for the cure of discusses by means of mater, and not for a hotel at a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover or nature and a quiet summer residence the house has many attractions besides its water cure, for Nature has linds does not be town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity. March 18. walks and drives in the vicini y.

## PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six year- Probesor of Chemistry and Natura Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wisbing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange. Apparatus securely packed and sent to any open of the United States, at rates lower than the catalogue, prices of

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THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about five miles from Washington, in Prince George's county, Maryland. It contains 178 I 2 acres, above 20 of which is a fine alluvial meadow, producing at present a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but which under improved cultivation would produce at least two tons. Hay so is in the Washington market at from \$16 to \$20 per ton. About four acres of the place is a marsh obvered with several fact in thickness of black earth, the result of decayed vegetation, which, properly composted, is a source from which the upland may be enriched at a reasonable cost. About 60 acres of woodland—growth principally eak and chestant. The land, except the meadow, is undulating, and has many pretry sites for building. There are nany springs of excellent water on the place, and it is noted for its healthfulness. The soil of the greater part is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay—in some places, clay predominating. About 50 acres could be divided into small gardening farms, giving nearly an equal quantity of wood and arabis land to each. There is an orchard of 160 peach trees and 60 apple trees on the place, all bearing; also, about 200 apple trees, reasy for graffing. It is well fenced. The buildings are—a log house of four rooms, with a frame addition of three rooms, a mest house of sun dried brick, a log-vitchen separate from the dwilling, a our house stable, carriage house, &c. There is a stream of water running through the place, with sufficient water and fall for a small mill. Price—\$40 per acre. Terms—one third oash; a long credit for the residue if desired. Address.

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Kentneky, and Massachusetts. Office on Third street, wast of vain street, and opposite the Ohio Life and Trust Company's Hank.

Ref-rences.— Hou. Simon Greenleaf, Hon. Joel Parker, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Charles Summer, (U. S. Senator.) John W. Sullivan, Esq., George P. Sanger, Esq., Lyman Mason, Esq., Boston, wass; Hon. Timothy Walker, Prof. R. D. Mussey, M. D., and Masors. Hartwell & Hall, Cincinnati O. March 25.

THE subscriber informs his friends and former correspondents that he has resumed the Practice of Law, and will herasifier devote his time to the duties of his procession. Accusion of a legal character) and collections for Northern Ohio will receive prompt attention.

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